NO. 1,132.

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1897-TWENTY PAGES.

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coming in from hour to hour, all confirm

ing the general plan as has been described.

Most of the information comes from Greek

ources, so there is little hope that the day

has been less disastrous to George's cause

than indicated. On the other hand, there

is gloom in Constantinople, where one

would expect wild rejoicing. Your Sun

correspondent telegraphs tonight from

Philopopopolis, twelve hours' ride from the

porte, that the government put a sudden

embargo on the Wires last night and that

the Yildiz Klosk is greatly disturbed. The

British government has taken possession

of the lines of the Indo-European telegraph,

so that direct communication with the

The attitude of Bulgaria is undoubtedly

ausing serious alarm, and a declaration of

independence is expected at any moment.

This would, indeed, offset the great Turk-

ish victories of yesterday and threaten the

peace of Europe, as well. We have the as-

surance of the German emperor today that

the cause of peace is quite safe, but the

fact that this erratic monarch thought it

necessary to make such a public declaration

is really an additional reason for uneasi-

ness. It must be admitted that in the

look tonight seems almost hopeless for the

to retrieve her fortune lies in some great

THE RETREAT FROM LARISSA.

All of Its Inhabitants Went With

ril 24 - The fate o

of Mati was decided by the combat at

Davoni, where the Greeks, after a splendid

defense which lasted several hours, were

commander, sent a laconic dispatch to

Col. Dimopolo, saying: "I am beaten;

Thereupon a council of war was held

and it was resolved to retreat. Orders

were at once given to carry the resolu-

tion into effect and Larissa was hastily

evacuated, the withdrawal of the troops

beginning Friday night and continuing un

til quite late this morning. The troops

were followed by the inhabitants and the

crowd of refugees who had flocked into the

city for safety. Shortly after 12 o'clock

today there was pobody in the town ex-

cept the prefect, a few pollcemen and the

telegraph operators. These left about 2

One telegraph operator, who remained

until the very last moment, sent a message

just before he left, saying that he could

see on the horizon a cloud of dust, which

was probably caused by an advancing

equadron of Ottoman cavalry. A little

later all telegraphic communication with

Larissa was cut off. It is supposed that

the Turks occupied the place this even-

ing. The excitement caused here by the

news of the disaster that has befallen the

Greeks' arms shows no sign of abatement

The populace is in a state of consterna

tion, but in the cafes and other public

places the hope is expressed that by some

lucky turn the retreat may be retrieved.

the Whole Province.

Paris, April 24 -A dispatch which has

been received in this city from Constantino

ple states that the plan of Osman Pasha.

the newly-appointed Turkish commander-

in-chief, is to recall the whole of the forces

in Entrus, only leaving a strong garrison

at Janina, and to abandon the rest of the

The army in Epirus will then join the

army of the east, which is under the con

GRIEF IN ATHENS.

How the News of the Retreat Was

Athens, April 24, 8 p. m .- The news of

the defeat of the Greek army caused the

most intense popular emotion. Directly

longed council was held by the cabinet.

What transpired at the meeting has not

been divulged. No communications were

Received.

mand of Edhem Pasha.

o'clock in the afternoon.

victory of her fiest.

take your measures."

teens between Greece and Turkey the out-

Turkish capital is now impossible.

After Fighting Desperately the Greeks Retreat

CRESCENT OVER THE CROSS

The Greeks Also Sustain Reverses in Epirus.

TURKS FOUGHT LIKE MADMEN

The News From the Seat of War Is All in Favor of the Turks-Yesterday It Was Holy Day for the Worshipers of Mohammed, and, Inspired With Religious Fury, They Charged Again and Again Helienic cause. The only possible chance Upon the Greek Positions-The Greeks Behaved With the Same Splendid Courage That Has Charecterized Them During the War, But the Moslems Would Not Be-Denied-At Last, Overpowered by the Superior Numbers and Fury of the Turks, the Greeks Gave Way and Abandoned Their Posttion to the Enemy.

(Copyrighted.)

London, April 24. - Yesterday was a hely day for all worshipers of Monam ned. The Turkish hosts who confronted the Greek armles in Thessaly and Epiras invoked the aid of Adah and the Propoet, and Barg themselves with resistless fury aparest the enemy all along the line. Nothing human could withstand the mad, demon-like assaults which the Sultan's troops made, not once or twice, but half a score of times, upon every position held by their Christian

The burdened wires bring only the brief, Inconic details of the bloodiest day's work in recent history. The principal battle was fought at Mati, between Milouna Pass and Larisan. Seven times did the brave Greeks. led by the crown prince himself, beat back the army of fanatics, whose frenzy was only increased by each repulse. The Turkish commander had secured the stronges alle known in ancient or modern warfare when he appealed to the religious spirit of his men, and it is clear that victory was assured from the first. The same thing is pappening in Epirus, where the same spirit Inspired the Mussulman hosts to attack again and again the strong fort which the Greeks captured early in the week, until the crescent finally supplanted the cross shove it.

At other points on the frontier the bloody work went on-almost always, alas, to the undoing of King George's soldiers. There was method as well as fury to it, all cold, shrewd, masterful military genius. This also, chiefly on the side of the Torks. Edhem Pasha, who it was reported yesterday, had gained the disfavor of his sovereign, established a right to share with his nev chief the title of Ghazi, the Victorious. He failed only at one point. In his great campaign against the Greeks, in Thessalv. he hoped not only to take Larissa and the rest of the province, but to deal a death blow to the Greek cause by making a prisoper of the crown prince.

Larissa is his, elso Tyrnavo and the Thessalian plains, but the Greek army and the royal commander escaped him The horns of his crescent-shaped advance did not come together until his opponents discovered the trap closing upon them and alipped away. Such is the story of a sinafter the receipt of the intelligence a progle day of Turkish victories as far as they have reached the outside world at the

this afternoon. A dispatch from Volo, timed 4 p. m., reported that Turkish scouts were in sight of Larissa. Nothing is known of the losses that were sustained by either side in the fighting

at Mati. It appears from the dispatches at hand that there was also severe fighting today in the vicinity of Derell and

The dispatches also confirm the previous reports that the retreat of the Greek forces to Pharsala was orderly and that their defeat in no wise partook of the

WARSHIPS OFF PHALERUM.

A Foreign Fleet Not Far From the Piracus.

Athens, April 24. Several foreign war ships have arrived off Phalerum, a short

CREMATED WOUNDED GREEKS. Barbarous Act of the Turks at

Gritzovali. London, April 24.-A belated dispatch from Larissa, it having been filed on April 19, confirms the statement cabled yesterday, that the Turks burned a church in Gritzovali, in which the Greeks, in their retreat from that place, were compelled to leave a number of their wounded. All the unfortunate Greeks were cremated.

WILL ACT AS ADVISER.

Osman Pasha Is Not to Displace Edhem Pasha.

London, April 24. - A dispatch from Paris says that official circles in that city have received confirmatory information that Osman Pasha will act merely as an adviser to Ednem Pasha, who will retain his active command. Constantinople newspapers describe Osman Pasha's position as inspector general.

INSURGENTS BLOCKADE CANDIA. The Turkish Soldiers Have Retired

Into the Blockhouse. Canea, April 24.-Col. Chermside, the commander of the international forces, stationed at Candia, has asked for reenforcements. The insurgents are blockading the town, and an attack is momentarily The Turkish troops have abandoned the positions that were oc supled by them around the fort guarding the approach to the town, and have sought refuge within the walls of the

Greek soldiers are with the insurgents who are investigating the place. The insurgents are commanded by Korakas, a Greek, who has taken a very prominent part in the insurrection.

AN OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION. Constantine and His Army in Full Retreat.

Athens, April 24 - The victory of the Turks at Matl is officially confirmed. The carnage on both sides was terrific, but the Greeks suffered the most. Crown Prince Constanting, with his Greek army, is in full retreat. The troops are marching in good order and without the wightest sign of poulc. The Greeks abandoned the entire plains of Thessalv, and are not being pursued by the Turks

THE GREEKS DEPART.

compelled to retreat. As soon as he had Sall From New York Cheered by seen that the battle had gone against Those They Leave Behind. him, Gen. Mayromichaelis, the divisional

New York, April 24 .- Amid cries of "Godspeed "the French liner La Champagne. sailed this morning, carrying among her passengers 450 Greeks, who are going home o fight the Turks. They marched through the streets with banners flying, on their way to the ship, and were greeted with hearty cheers by large crowds. The patriots came from all over the country James Patterson, their director, made

the men a speech of farewell. "Men of Athens," he said, "you are go ing to fight the Turks. Let the conduct of your forefathers be an example to you. At the front, where every true Greek will be found, you will meet death. Fear only defeat and dishonor. God will lead you, and the names of those who fall will live foreverin the memory of a grateful country. Farewell."

A crowd awaited the procession at the pler, and many sad scenes of parting took place. Suddenly, amid the noise and confusion, a man sprang upon ar supty barrel, and, motioning the crowd to keep silent, said:

"Men and Brothers: I cannot stay behind: my duty calls me to the front; my mind is made up and I will sail with you." It was Prof. Deotzacos, and he sailed on the steamer with the rest. He has been a professor in the Greek University and came

to this country a short time ago. As the hour for departure drew near the enthusiasm became greater and greater The men formed in single file and marched slowly up the gangplank. Many pressed forward to kiss them, after the custom of their country. Many fired pistols, and cans were thrown bigh in the air as the thip moved slowly out from her pier.

MOSLEM FORCES IN EPIRUS. A GERMAN OFFICER'S VIEW.

He Gives His Ideas of the Greek It Is Said the Turks Will Abandon

Patriots. New York, April 24. - Major Falkner von Sonnenburg, a German military officer traveling in the East, has written some letters to the New York Staats-Zeitung, in which he has embodied his technical ob servations at Athens and at Salonica during the days and weeks immediately preceding the outbreak of the war, and these may be taken as the German army officer's

In his first letter, dated from Athens in the first week of April, he writes the weight of daily, and even hourly, changing impressions, and as an eyewitness of Southern excitability, and as a frequent listener to the most contradictory and yet apparently credible official reports, I find some difficulty in seeing mat ters here as they are and not as they seem. The task of an impartial technical observer is readered still more difficult by the common endeavor of Greek officials to influence the view of the foreign critic in

Thus all estimates of figures, condag from Greek or Phil-Hellenic sources, as well as most official dispatches coming from the Greck front, must be taken with | corps commander."

a grain of salt, amounting to a diminreceived from Larissa after 2 o'clock tion of practically 50 per cent. Yet it is not the fault of the Greek people that the reports which mention armies from 60,000 to 80,000 men stationed at the northern front are not backed up by the actual facts. The people have really wished for war and have prepared for it in a spirit of truly admirable national enthusiasm.

Nor must it be believed that this is a mere temporary bonfire, which may soon beextinguished. Such an assuruntion would be quite false, since this patriotic en-thusiasm has been fomented and directed by a competent, powerful and well-sup-plied national society, which, for years, has been collecting astonishingly large sums of money, and the leaders of which have known how to make their influence in the cabinets and at the court of

the Greek king.
"Many of the otherwise inexplicable features of the attitude of Greece during the last few months find a ready expli nation in the existence of this secret national society, the members of which are recruited from the wealthy and official classes as well as from the peasantry. A incident will do much to illus

trate the situation. "Last year, at the time of the first re-newal of the Cretan troubles, when Greece falled to do what it did this year—that is, to dispatch a fleet with troops to the aid of Crete-ail the members of the most fashionable Athenian military club resigner as one man, leaving only the president of the mess, one of the princes of the roya house.

Such a proceeding seems strange to Prussian soldier, and yet all who know the history of our own uprising agains Napoleon before our War of Liberation must see some striking resemblances be tween the manifestations of this national society and the actions of our own "Tu rendhand." The difference is however that our secret societies clung loyally to the monarchical principle, while this s ciety is strongly tinged with republicaideas, thus inviting comparison rather with the Carbonari and Mazzini's followers in Italy. This may serve to explain the eagerness

of King George to place himself at the head of the national movement and should also explain his sharp opposition to the influences of his royal, and insome cases, closely related advisers.

"Now that the society has succeeded in ombining the people, the government and the crown in one common policy, the end of which is war with Turkey, it seems all the more strange that Greece has not been better prepared for the war, all those strategic preparations which have been so boastfully heralded to the world appear-ing mere improvisations of doubtful mili-

"It is true enough that thousands of volnteers have come from all countries and nations, and that more are coming, and troops within a few weeks may reach the aigh mark of nearly 12,000 men, yet, all this does not change the fact that Greece at the Macedonian frontier in Thessaly and in front of Larisse him not more than one army corps, while at the Albanian frontier around Artd, there is but one division that can be declared properly mobi lized, assuming that the reserves, commissarint, the field hospitals, and the vagon trains are in proper condition.
"In short, the Greek army is ready to

fight, but not ready to move-or, in other words, the Greek troops will dis tinguish themselves in actual combat and will respond with enthusiasm to orders to small but arduous skirmishes in the diffiountainous regions, but an advance or an offensive movement on a large scale comprising long column marches into Tuckish territory, is manifestly impossible.

This is clear enough when one considers that the Greek troops in Thessaly, as well as on the Albanian frontier, must rely of their fleet, which must in turn concentrate the Bay of Volo and in that of Arta conducted mainly by sea, and thus even the crown prince going from Athens to his headquarters at Larissa chose that route. This alone should make it clear to a layman that the Greek troops cannot well undertake a general offensive

"In addition to this, the strength of the respective forces would alone indicate that the Greeks could scarcely have contemplated an offensive war into Turkey, the more so since such an advance would have to be undertaken with out any distinct object, so that any ad vance march would be bound to come to a halt after a few days! advance, even if it should not meet a strong Turkish resistance.

"Yet according to the principles laid down by Hannibal, Napoleon, and Moltke, the most important objective point should always be the enemy or his main column Once this has been beaten, all roads, even the most wretched mountain paths, be come passable; all difficulties, all mistakes of organization and commissariatare made up for, as shown by young Napoleon's first Italian campaign.

"Mere practical considerations, therefore, tend to show that the Greeks will not penetrate into Turkish territory at the Thessalian frontier, and that reverses on their part may therefore safely be pre-dicted. In conclusion, let me state that both the Greek men and officers make a very favorable impression. Their military bearing is good, their clothes, too, are good, but their arms in the Infantry, as well as in the artillery, are inadequate

to the demands of modern warfare. "The problem how to raise the neces sary funds for the mobilization and main tenance of this army of regulars and volu teers, an expense which may be estimated at from 356,000 to 500,000 drachmae per day, seems to have been solved by the national society, the members of which have recoiled from no sacrifice. Thus wealthy Greek, Avrov, has furnished no less than 60,000 uniforms and has offered to defray the entire expenses of a

large body of troops" Major Sonnenburg's second letter from Salonica, dated April 4, begins with a de scription of the contrast between Greek excitement and high-pitched enthusiasn and the stolid and firmly resolute atti ude of the Turks. The completeness and thoroughness of Edhem Pasha's strategic preparations he characterizes as a military he naturally ascribes to the previous work and training of the German general, Von der Goltz

To be sure," he says, "the men are no fit for parade, the uniforms are shabby, the shoes are worse, and the rifles ar oppolished, but it is clear to the most inexperienced eye, that these tall, serious, and taciturn men are born warriors, who well-drilled armies of western Europe But not only the men make a good im pression, but also the horses and nules wagon trains, the rail road field service -in short, the entire organization. regularity with which trains carrying reserves and supplies depart for those grea military stations of Kara Faria and Sorio vitch on the railroad line Salonica-Monastir, would win admiration from any German

of Them March on Alexandria.

THE MILITIA CALLED OUT

Citizens Organize and Ready for the Fray.

ALL OF THEM ARE ARMED

Before Midnight Word Was Received at Alexandria That From 400 to 600 Negroes Were Marching Toward the City to Avenge the Lynching of McCov-The Militia Was at Once Called Out and the Citizens Armed Themselves Speedy Preparations Were to Defend the City, and Small Armed Bands of Citizens Were Stationed on the Principal Streets-The City in a Blaze of Excitement.

Alexandria was roused to arms at 11 o'clock last night, by the intelligence, telephoned from Arlington Junction, that 600 negroes were on the way from there to avenge the lynching of the negro

fiend, McCoy. The hells of the city sounded seven strokes three times and brought out the police reserves, the militia and the citizens. In a few minutes every able-hodied man in the city was thoroughly armed and

ready to defend his home and his city. The streets soon were alive with the startled citizens, and pickets of police men, militiamen and citizens were established in a complete circle around the city. The great mass of armed men centered at first on North Washington street. but about I o'clock the city bells rang seven again three times, and everybody hurried in that direction

It was reported at first that a police man had been killed, but at 3 o'clock this morning it was learned that the report was untrue and that the excitement was caused by the arrest of three negroes who resisted the policemen

The fear of a race riot which kept Alexandrians on the qui vive, Friday night, had in a measure died out last evening It was quickly aroused to fever heat and culminated in the highest excitemer; at 11 o'clock.

A message was received at that hour from Ariington Junction, sent by direc tion of County Attorney Johnson, that 600 negroes were forming at Johnson's storehouse. It stated that the negroes were drunk, armed and threatening to kill Alexandrians on account of the lynching of the negro McCoy, who assaulted the three little daughters of Mr. Lacey.

About the same time a telephone mes sage came from Washington, and it stated that a gentleman had reported to police headquarters here that as he was riding from Alexandria on the Mount Vernon Electric Railway he saw a large body of colored men on the Columbia road, who were moving in the direction of Alexandria, evidently bent upon mischief.

These two messages, in quick success sion roused the city of Alexandria in an instant. The city bells rang out seven signals three times, twenty-one in all, These brought the Light Infantry at once

upon the streets, with loaded arms. The police, including the reserves, un der command of Lieut Smith, also re spended. All male citizens quickly turned out, and in a few minutes the city was in an uproar.

It was astonishing the number of gans and revolvers to be seen. A rush was made for the hardware stores by those who had no weapons and soon every store had disposed of its stock and every man in Alexandria had a revolver, cocked, primed, and ready for a fight.

With one accord the citizens made for North Washington street, where it was believed the mob would first appear, and where it could be stopped before reaching the heart of the city.

Under Capt. Bryan, the Light Infar try, numbering ninety men, were marched from the armory to North Washing ton street, and there, with the others, awaited the coming of the mob. In the meantime others of the citizen

panies and stationed themselves in the streets, also awaiting the appearance of the colored people. At 1 o'clock there were no indication of the mob to the north of the city, but at that time the city was again startled by

formed themselves into impromptu com

the second general alarm of bells. This time the slarm came from the south of the city. The excitement was intense. The fire department responded to the alarm and the hose carriages were used to transport the militia, policemen and

citizens to South Washington street. It was reported in the city that policeman had been killed at the Lacy house, near South Washington street, but when the militia reached there it was found to be not true. The policemen stationed to protect Mr

Lacy had arrested three negroes who

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best to ring in the general alarm. All night long the citizens kept upon the streets. The only ones who were fentful were the womenfolks, who anxiously followed their loved ones about or sought security in the upper stories of their dwellings.

The most intense excitement prevails all over the city. The greatest crowd, at the corner of King and Washington streets, numbered fully 5,660 people, all well armed, at 2 o'clock, when this was

The ident Infantry, about 100 strong under Capt. Bryan and Lleut. Mowbray, are stationed at the corner of King and Washington streets, within one square of the Confederate Monument, awaiting trouble

The streets are thronged with people. and there is not a man or woman asleep in the town.

The negroes are gathered in their quar ters in the outskirts of the town.

All approaches to the city are closely guarded. Every man on the street is armed, some with Winchesters, and others with old Confederate muskets, pistois, and every conceivable weapon that could be gathered.

Every hardware store in the town ha been thrown open, and arms and ammuni

tion are being distributed brondcust. About 1 o'clock a messenger galloped into town to give the alarm that there was a riot in the vicinity of Lacy's house, and in a very few moments 1,000 armed citizens were in that vicinity, but it was found that the alarm was without founda-

The Lacy house is now guarded by 400 armed citizens

About 1 o'clock Capt Harrington, of Fort Myer, drove into town, and offered, if necessary, the services of the soldiers at Fort Myer, saying that he could soon on the ground if they should be needed

It is believed that they will not be required, as the armed citizens are ample

Mrs. Lacy has been rendered critically ill by the great excitement. Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night the internal revenue collector, Park Agnew, received a private telegram from the telegraph oper ator at Arlington Junction.

Two hundred armed negroes were then at that place, on their way to Alexandria, is the fast official report. Arlungton Junetion is four miles from Alexandria. Capt. Smoot and several other mounted

citizens, upon advice of Mayor Thompson and Capt. Bryan, at once started on horse back to scour the county, and if possible obtain any news of the gang.

They have not returned as yet, and consequently that is the last news heard about the negroes' march to Alexandria.

It is certain that they have not entered the town, for all approaches are guarded by armed men. If they are anywhere in the vicinity they are scattered along the outskirts, and no trouble is feared from them, as it would be impossible for then to get into the town.

The negroes are men who are employed in the brickyards in Jackson city, Four Mile Run and Waterloo, and ave the reputation of being desperate characters. They hang around the dis reputable resorts in Jackson City. Shortly before 2 o'clock there was a

crowd congregated near St. Asaph, just ontside the cftv limits, and there were several shots fired, by whom no one seems to know.

It was probably simply for the purpose of creating an excitement. If so, it accomplished its purpose, for the citizens rushed out of their houses in the neighborhood in great alarm

No one was injured, and it is suppose that the shots were fired in the After the Light Infantry were called in town by Capt. Bryan, Lieut. Smith issued orders to a squad of police to guard the main approach into Alexandria from Washington which had been clously guarded by the Light Infantry

The police are preserving the best of order and the citizens are helping to naintain It.

ing Alexandria was received in this city shortly after 11 o'clock, and created the

greatest excitement At midnight The Times printed an extra containing a complete account of the developements up to that time. It was eagerly received and caused several parties of valorous youths to start for the "seat of war."

Telephone messages were sent to Alex undria in short order from all sections of the city, offering moral and physical support.

The Times building was surrounded til early morning by a crowd eages for the latest returns by bulletin.

FUNERAL OF MCCOV. Only a Few Colored People Were Pres

Alexandria, April 21, 1897. The funeral of Joseph H. McCoy, the colored man who was lynched on Thurs-day night, for assaulting the three little laughters of Mr. R. A. Lacy, took place this afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, from the indertaking establishment of Demaine & Son, on King street.

The body was closhed in a dark coat, light trousers, and white shirt, and there were no indications of the man's tragic death The stitches taken in the scalp, which had been removed by the physicians in making the autopsy, were plainly visible. The remains were encased in a common pine coffin, furnished at the expense of the State, the relatives of the colored man refusing to pay the costs of the funeral.

The services were conducted by Rev William H Gaines, colored, pastor of Roberts' Chapel, in the presence of about twenty-five colored men and women. After reading the burial service of the Methodist Enlscopal Church, the minister appealed to his hearers to be God-fearing and lawabiding citizens. He boped that the lesson of the terrible fate of the man lying be fore them would be sufficient to teach all of his race a lesson of the result of sin.

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"shall lose their own. I con God that you may be saved from the sad end which has befalled this boy

He was forcibly reminded of the words of Booker T. Washington a few evenings since, when the latter had said that most of the people accused of this deplorable crime were found among the class who have turned their backs upon Christ. Continging, the speaker said:

"The crime charged to the deceased is the most hideous ever placed upon record, but in this land the law-abiding cidzens should have seen that the law was exc-

He advised mothers to take their sons into their confidence and teach them the higher principles of morality, that there might never again be a repetition of the terrible crimes committed and charged to have been committed.

At the close of the preacher's remarks the final service was read, and the coffm was placed in the vehicle and conveyed to Perry Hill, where it was interred in a

pauper's grave The hour of the funeral was not generally known, which, doubtless, accounted for the small number of persons present. The condition of the little daugnter of Mr. Lacey, who was seriously injured by the negro, is thought to be improved to-

night and the child will probably recover. The latest information received here from Fairfax tonight is to the effect that all is quiet. There is no indication at the present time that an attempt will be made to lynch the negro Lewis, when he is brought back for trial on Monday. Lewis is confined in the Leesburg fail. The negro was removed from Fairfax on acfrom Alexandria was coming there. Con morning in charge of several witnesses who

FEARS OF FRIDAY NIGHT.

Alexandria Citizens Believed Then That Trouble Was Brewing.

The reports from Alexandria on Friday of that city and vicinity. This fear was ofensified by the manner in which the coroner's jury, which, practically, nerated all concerned-

Mutterings of discontent arose instantly, and these grew so loud and direct that they took whape in a threat to burn out the Lacey family. It was this open threat that caused Mayor Thompson to call out the Light Infantry to protect the

Rumors were rife earlier that the restdence had been actually attacked, which caused a detail of police to be sent there, and these were backed up by two or three hundred of the citizens. Whatever warrant there was for this report, the party found only a few negroes

in the vicinity on its arrival.

Rumors were also current that secret meetings had been held by the inflamed negro populace at several places; that they had denounced the lynching and that the denunctation was coupled with a re-

solve to retaliate. Further warrant for the belief of an optising was found in the fact that fureatcaing retters had been received by manbers of the Lucey family. These fears of the night before were not alloyed by early last evening. It was to be expected that as the determination of the city as groes was spread throughout the county more serious results were to be anti-insted, especially from the emotional and incable quality of the negro mind, and as the romors traveled they were, of urse, exaggreeated as to the intention

of the city pegroes. The negroes of the city have talked of little classince Friday night, and this fact and the constant gathering of groups here and there has been in some degree an intimation that they would not permit the matter to be settled by the ver s jury. The startling rumors and the startling measures taken tonight to nect war with war were therefore not in

expected. TORNADO IN MICHIGAN.

Many People Injured, Churches and

Houses Unroofed. Omer, Mich., April 24. -A tornado which struck this village this afternoon, d strayed the general store of W. R. Clouston and the residence of Frederick Hagley. The Presbyterian Church was partly unroofed and several dwellings badly dam-

Mr. and Mrs. Hagiey were caught in some of the flying wreckage of their se and carried fifty feet. They were both so badly injured it is believed they wiil die. Mr. Clouston, whose store was: demotisted, received serious injuries. The house of J. T. Bockie was surroufed while Bockie and his wife were watching

the storm, and the walls partly collapsed,

but they escaped without a scratch. A peculiar phenomenon of the termile, which lasted only a few minutes, was that every-thing was covered with an oily substance after it had passed. A gathering of distinguished guests was a feature of the monthly meeting of the Board of Awards in the Wedderborn patent competition last night, the occasion being the celebration of an interesting anniversary of the firm of John Wedgerburn & Co. A large number of ingenious inventions

was submitted to the Board, which is com-posed of U. S. Senator William M. Stewart, chairman; Representative Claude A. Swan-son, of Virginia; Mr. John C. Eckloff, cashier of the Second National Bank; Mr. Frederick E. Woodward, of the firm of Woodward & Lothrop, and Mr. Arthur C. Moses, of Wm. B. Moses & Sms. After investigating the merits of each device, Board voted the award of \$150 to A. M. Tyler, of Richmond, Va., for the invention of a rash lock. The gold medal was awarded to J. N. Brown, of Muskegon, Mich., for an ingenious improvement on the phonograph.

After the award had been made an in formal reception was held, and the United States Marine Band, under the leadership program of popular maste, including the leader's intest composition, the "National Recorder" march, while a handsome collation was served. Among the guesta were Senator Martin, of Vinginia: Senator Burrows, of Michigan; ex-Senator Gibson, of Maryland; Representative Johnston, of North Dakota: Representative Maguire, of California; Representative Hartman, of Montana, and others, Messers, Wedderburn & Co. present an award of \$110 and a gold medal each month to the incenture submitting the best and simplest devices during the preceding thirty days. The winners are selected by the board of awards above named.

Gonzaga College Fair.

Will be opened by His Excellency, Mgr. Martinelli, legate apostolic. Address by Hon J. E. Fitzgerald, Massachusetts. Monday, April 26, to May 8, 1897. Doors open at 7 p. m. I street, between North Conitol and First street northwest. 16